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A/45/56
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14 December 1989

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 12 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the interview granted to the SPK news agency of 9 December 1989 by H.E. Mr. Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Interview granted on 9 December 1989 by Mr. Hun Sen

The State of Cambodia supports the Thai Prime Minister's proposal for the early convening of another Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia, the Australian Foreign Minister's new proposals on the settlement of the Cambodian question, and the United Nations-sponsored Namibia formula for the transitional authority in Cambodia, said Chairman of the Cambodian Council of Ministers Hun Sen in an interview by SPK on Saturday evening.

Answering the Cambodian news agency SPK's question related to the above-mentioned matters, Chairman Hun Sen said:

"At my meeting with Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan in Bangkok last September, I expressed full support for his initiative on convening another Jakarta informal meeting. I said that if his initiative is realized peace will be restored soon in Cambodia. In other words, we will be able to prevent the escalation of a civil war, which would cause another tragedy to the Cambodian people, to the Polpotists' profit. I have also written to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas that I am prepared to attend that meeting."

Chairman Hun Sen noted that in case concessions were to be made, they should be made by both sides and not unilaterally. He continued:

"If thoroughly studying the stance of each side expressed at the negotiations over the past two years, one can realize what the State of Cambodia has done towards achieving a peaceful solution and what the other side has done. The other side has not made any concession at all to reciprocate the State of Cambodia's good will. Worse still, it has been plunging itself into a military adventure by escalating the civil war and sabotaging efforts for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

"I would like to stress that our Government has made every effort and will do its best to put an early end to the conflict through negotiations, with a view to achieving national reconciliation. In this context and basing ourselves on Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan's initiative on the formation of an international control mechanism to supervise the cessation of all foreign military aid and a cease-fire, we earnestly call for convening another Jakarta informal meeting as soon as possible.

"In connection with internal affairs, I hold that the meeting should begin with discussions based on the Namibia formula for the formation of the interim authority in Cambodia in the transitional period. At the same time, we are prepared to discuss the proposals made by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evan regarding the composition of that authority in the transitional period.

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"I would like to emphasize that if the United Nations leaves the Cambodian seat vacant and takes an impartial stance on the Cambodian problem, it can assume a role in controlling and supervising the implementation of the agreement and the general elections in Cambodia.

"With the above-mentioned conjuncture and pending the convening of the Jakarta informal meeting, we are ready to consult all parties and countries concerned who are interested in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem."

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18 December 1989

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

1. On 27 October 1989, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Australia and Indonesia, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Resources of Australia, issued joint statements on the conclusion of negotiations on a "zone of co-operation in an area between the Indonesian province of East Timor and Northern Australia (Timor Gap)". It was further announced that the two Governments agreed to take appropriate steps in order to sign and ratify a "treaty", together with its "annexes", on the establishment of the aforesaid "zone of co-operation".

2. Through this "treaty", the two countries are aiming at jointly exploring and exploiting petroleum resources in the maritime area comprised between Australia and the non-self-governing territory of East Timor under Portuguese administration.

3. According to the declarations made by the Portuguese Government on 9 September and 28 October 1989, as well as its previous stance on the matter, the Portuguese Ambassador in Canberra lodged a diplomatic protest with the Government of Australia against the above-mentioned statements on 30 October 1989. He pointed out, once again, that the signature and ratification of such a "treaty" will constitute a blatant breach of international law, namely of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, since the Republic of Indonesia lacks the legitimacy to undertake any commitments regarding East Timor.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

4. I had the honour of addressing you on this matter in my letter dated 9 November 1988, circulated as an official document of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/981).

5. As the administering power of the non-self-governing territory of East Timor, Portugal reiterates its determination to resort to the appropriate international instances to ensure that the legitimate rights of the people of East Timor are duly observed.

I would be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Question of East Timor", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to
the United Nations

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A/45/58
15 December 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 13 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I am attaching herewith the text of an agreement that was signed at Aden on unity between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and the attached document among the members of the United Nations as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".

(Signed) Mohamed Abdulaziz SALLAM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Text of an agreement signed at Aden on unity between Yemen and Democratic Yemen

ADEN SUMMIT MEETING AGREEMENT OF 1 DECEMBER 1989

On the grounds of the belief of both parts of the homeland in Yemeni unity and the goals of the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October; out of loyalty to the struggle of the Yemeni people and the sacrifices of its martyrs for the building of an independent united Yemen; in response to the Yemeni will; out of the mutual desire to advance the process of unity of the two parts of the one homeland; on the basis of the aspirations of the masses of our people for the realization of the unity of the Yemeni territory and people; with a view to achieving the full stability, security, development and growth of the homeland, particularly after our unitarian achievements have helped to endow the climate of unity with increased national and fraternal dimensions by establishing unitarian practices at the levels of the people, the Government and public institutions and organizations, which has instilled in Yemeni citizens greater anticipation of the transition of their national cause to the phase of the finalization of the declaration of the establishment of the unified State; in accordance with the agreements and declarations signed by the two leaderships and the officials of the two parts; as a continuation of the process of preparing the peaceful and democratic climate necessary for the completion of the unitarian steps leading to the unified State; and as a reaffirmation of the commitment of the policy of dialogue and mutual understanding between the two parts and the protection of security and stability; and as a continuation of the unitarian contacts and meetings between the two parts, during the visit made by Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, at the head of a large official popular delegation, to participate in the celebrations of the Yemeni people on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the independence of the southern part of the Yemeni homeland on 29 and 30 November 1989, the draft permanent Constitution of the unified State, completed by the Joint Constitutional Committee on 30 December A.D.1981/4 Rabi' I A.H.1402, was approved and ratified by the leaderships of the two parts, represented by the two brothers Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, and Ali Salim al-Baid, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, in implementation of the provisions of the Kuwait Agreement and as a complement to the measures agreed on in previous agreements, in particular, articles 9, 10, 12 and 13 of the Cairo Agreement, and the following steps were thereby agreed on:

1. (a) The draft Constitution shall be referred to the consultative assemblies and the people of both parts of the homeland for approval in accordance with their respective constitutional provisions over a period not exceeding six months;

(b) The Presidents of the two parts shall authorize their respective legislative authorities to organize a referendum on the draft Constitution and the election of a unified legislative authority for the new State, in accordance with the new Constitution;

(c) For the implementation of this step, the Presidents of the two parts shall set up a Joint Ministerial Committee, whose membership shall include the Ministers of the Interior of both parts, who shall supervise these operations, which shall take place within a period not exceeding six months from the date on which the legislative authorities of the two parts approve the draft Constitution. This Committee shall be vested with all the powers necessary for the discharge of its mandate;

(d) The Presidents of the two parts shall invite the League of Arab States to send two representatives to participate in the work of the Committee;

2. (a) All measures shall be taken for the implementation of the Ramadan/May 1988 Agreement, including those relating to giving fresh impetus to the work of the Yemeni Supreme Council, the Joint Ministerial Committee and the joint unitarian committees and those relating to the implementation of the first 1989 session of the Joint Ministerial Committee, held at San'a from 21 to 23 March 1989. The work of the Joint Unitarian Committee shall be accelerated and completed within a period not exceeding two months;

(b) It is emphasized that the unified Political Organization Committee shall accelerate the performance of the task which it began at its first session so as to complete it within a period not exceeding two months, in order to prepare for the future political work of the unified State in the light of the draft Constitution of the unified State and to promote the democratic course of political action;

3. The leaderships of the two parts undertake to implement the provisions of this Agreement within the time-limits specified therein.

Done at Aden on 30 November A.D.1989/1 Jumada I A.H.1410.

Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh
President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
Secretary-General of the General People's Congress

Ali Salim al-Baid
Secretary-General of the Central Committee
of the Yemen Socialist Party

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Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 15 December 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information the statement issued by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 11 December 1989 (see annex I), and the statement issued by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 11 December 1989, denouncing the deceitful claim of Viet Nam's puppet régime (see annex II).

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SISOWATH Sirirath
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX I

STATEMENT BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK

Beijing, 11 December 1989

I. Declaring Cambodia's seat "vacant" would only worsen the situation in Cambodia, for the effect would be to intensify the war between the armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, unjustly deprived of its national legitimacy, and those of the Vietnamese colonialists, who have no right to impose on Cambodia a régime (the Hun Sen régime) which is communist, Marxist-Leninist, Vietminhian, Hochiminhian, and devoted to Vietnamese imperialism, Vietnamese expansionism and Soviet hegemonism.

At a time when the Soviet empire is breaking up and falling apart in eastern Europe, it is inadmissible to punish the Cambodian patriots who are struggling for the renaissance of an independent, neutral and non-communist Cambodia. It is inadmissible to seek to consolidate the Vietnamese/Soviet empire into an "Indo-China", one that is no longer French, gradually transforming Cambodia into a second Kampuchea-Krom, formerly South Cambodia, which became "South Viet Nam" in the nineteenth century.

If any party is to be removed from the United Nations, it is not the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, which has committed and continues to commit the crime of attacking, destroying and colonizing Cambodia, and oppressing the Cambodian people.

II. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea does not agree and will not agree to negotiate with the régime of the Khmer-Vietminh "Quislings" in Phnom Penh, which is nothing more than a creation and creature of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Any meeting to be held in Jakarta or Paris on the so-called problem "of Kampuchea" should be international in nature and attendance, and must involve the participation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the PARTY RESPONSIBLE for the war in Cambodia and the so-called problem "of Kampuchea".

This problem is not one between Cambodian factions, but a problem between an aggressor, Viet Nam, and the victim of the aggression, Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea). Accordingly, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea definitively rejects any invitation to a meeting, in Jakarta, Paris or elsewhere, "between the four Cambodian factions".

III. For his part, Norodom Sihanouk proposes (should it be impossible to establish a provisional quadripartite Cambodian Government) the simultaneous dismantling of Democratic Kampuchea (Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea) and of the unlawful Hun Sen "State of Cambodia", as well as the sending to Cambodia of a United Nations international control mechanism and a United Nations international peace-keeping force, the disarming of the four Cambodian armies by the United

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Nations (international control mechanism and international peace-keeping force), and the placing of Cambodia under United Nations trusteeship until after the general elections in Cambodia, which should be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations.

ANNEX II

STATEMENT OF THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DENOUNCING THE DECEITFUL CLAIM OF VIETNAM'S PUPPETS

Of late, the Hanoi authorities have ordered their puppets to make another deceitful statement.

After the trip of Rogachev, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister to Vietnamese "Indochina" capitals, that is Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh, a statement was made by the puppets in Phnom Penh saying that they would accept the United Nations to supervise their "elections" if the United Nations accepted to leave the seat of Kampuchea vacant.

The people of Cambodia, the Cambodian National Resistance and many diplomats in the world would ask the following question:

Under which regime those so-called elections of the Hanoi authorities are to be held? Will they be held within the framework of the pupet regime or within the framework of a provisional quadripartite government of Cambodia under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK?

Such a question clearly shows that Rogachev's trip to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the Soviet puppets, was to work out a new deceitful plan in the propaganda and diplomatic field. Yet, its true objective remains unchanged, that is:

1. To try to leave the seat of Democratic Kampuchea, which is her legitimate rights, at the United Nations vacant, so that Vietnam and its puppets can legalize step by step, de facto and de jure, the Vietnamese aggression and occupation in Cambodia and the puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

2. To maintain in place the puppet regime installed in Cambodia by 250,000 Vietnamese troops. The Hanoi authorities have resorted to every possible means to keep their puppet regime so that they can pursue actually, through that regime, their occupation of Cambodia.

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The world community has clearly seen the real objective of such a manoeuvre jointly worked-out by the Hanoi authorities, their puppets and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev.

Over the past 11 years, the world community, the United Nations and the Paris International Conference aimed at solving the problem of Cambodia created by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation, have overwhelmingly:

1. Opposed the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia, because they violate the international law and the UN Charter. They also constitute a very dangerous precedent of a large country to commit at will acts of aggression against small neighbouring countries. Moreover, they represent a permanent threat to peace, security and stability of the South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific regions.

2. Opposed the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen puppet regime because if it were to be maintained, the Vietnamese would be able to hide themselves behind that regime and to pursue their occupation of Cambodia. This would also legalize both the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and their Phnom Penh puppet regime.

That is why the overwhelming majority of the world community categorically oppose the so-called "elections" to be held within the framework of the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Democratic Kampuchea, and the whole Cambodian people together with the overwhelming majority of the world community at various forums especially at the August 1989 Paris Conference and at the United Nations General Assembly, have time and again clearly called for:

1. The withdrawal of all categories of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia under effective control and supervision of the United Nations.

2. The genuine national reconciliation through the formation, after the simultaneous dissolution of illegal regime installed by Vietnam and the legal State of Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the United Nations, of a provisional quadripartite government, on equal footing, under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK.

Only under such circumstances can the elections be held democratically and freely under the supervision of the United Nations.

Everybody knows that an election to be held within the framework of the puppet regime which is actually controlled by Vietnam, can only be a farce.

A democratic, free and fair election can be held in Cambodia only after the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and the formation of a provisional quadripartite government, on equal footing, under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, and under the effective supervision of the United Nations.

11 December 1989

The spokesman of the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK

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QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 15 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 28 November (A/45/57-S/21022), I have the honour to convey to you the text of a note handed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Resources of Australia by the Chargé d'affaires of the Portuguese Embassy in Canberra:

"1. It was officially announced that the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the Republic of Indonesia signed, on 11 December 1989, a provisional agreement on the establishment of a 'zone of co-operation' in the maritime area existing between the non-self-governing territory of East Timor and northern Australia, known as the 'Timor Gap'.

"2. That agreement is designed to promote the joint exploration of the natural resources of that maritime area's continental shelf.

"3. The Portuguese authorities have consistently lodged diplomatic protests with the Government of Australia against the talks that, for some years, it has been holding together with the Government of Indonesia aiming, as has been publicly disclosed, at concluding the aforesaid agreement. This was the case with the protests lodged on 19 December 1985, on 9 September and 28 October 1988, and again on 30 October 1989, to which the Embassy has the honour to call once more the department's attention.

"4. In those protests the Portuguese Government pointed out that the negotiation and eventual conclusion of such an agreement with the Republic of Indonesia - a country that has invaded militarily the territory of East Timor and has persisted ever since with its illegal occupation, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations - would constitute a serious and blatant breach of international law.

"5. In proceeding with the signing of the above-mentioned agreement, Australia is continuing and bringing to its conclusion that violation of the law.

"6. The authority exercised by Indonesia over the territory of East Timor is illegitimate, being in disregard of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and of the right to self-determination of the people of East Timor provided by the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental United Nations resolutions, and by international custom as well. That authority is not, therefore, recognized by the United Nations. Indonesia cannot thus be considered as being able to legitimately undertake any commitment whatsoever on behalf of the people and of the territory of East Timor.

"7. In signing the 'provisional agreement' Australia acts in contempt of its duties to respect the right of the East Timorese to self-determination, the territorial integrity of East Timor and the permanent sovereignty of that people over its natural resources which are, partially, the object of the agreement.

"8. Moreover, Australia disregards Portugal's capacity as the administering power of that non-self governing territory and the exercise of the rights and obligations inherent to that capacity, as recognized by the United Nations, which continues to keep the item 'Question of East Timor' inscribed on the agendas of its main bodies. Australia is thus further violating its obligations as a member of the international community and, in particular, those undertaken upon ratifying the Charter of the United Nations, of which Australia was one of the founding countries.

"9. Under the auspices of the Secretary-General, talks are now proceeding concerning the question of East Timor. The signing of this agreement interferes with and goes against the mediation efforts tirelessly and patiently exercised by the Secretary-General and aiming at reaching a comprehensive settlement for that question as provided for in General Assembly resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982. In the light of the above, Portugal cannot but lodge its most vehement protest with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and state that it reserves the right to resort to any legal means it may deem appropriate to uphold the legitimate rights of the East Timorese."

I would like to inform you also that the Portuguese Ambassador in Canberra has been retained in Lisbon for consultations for an indeterminate period.

I would be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Question of East Timor", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

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Forty-fifth session

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Letter dated 19 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the declaration adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary on 18 December 1989 concerning the case of László Tökés (see annex).

I should also like to request you to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "Implementation of the Programmes of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", "International Covenants on Human Rights", "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination" and "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance".

(Signed) Ferenc ESZTERGÁLYOS
Ambassador

ANNEX

Declaration adopted on 18 December 1989 by the National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary concerning the case of László Tökés

The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary feels compelled, for the second time within a short period, to depart from its agenda and to take up the case of László Tökés, a Calvinist pastor in the town of Temesvár. This has been made a matter of urgent concern by the fact that the Romanian authorities, violating basic human rights, flouting the country's international obligations, decided, by a court order bearing the semblance of legality, to evict László Tökés from his office and home at the end of last week.

The unlawful action against the pastor, an unswerving and steadfast advocate of the free exercise of human, national and religious rights, his persecution and harassment for months by the authorities, have rightly aroused indignation not only in Hungarian public opinion, but also in broad circles of public life in Romania. Numerous social and political organizations, international church organizations and institutions, as well as public personalities, have protested and demanded that the arbitrary acts by the authorities against him be stopped.

According to available information, the eviction of László Tökés did not take place until the date set in the court order, thanks mainly to the mass and open protests by thousands of inhabitants of Temesvár who protected the pastor and prevented his removal, envisaged for the end of last week. The events of recent days indicate that the perseverance of László Tökés and his arduous struggle for the enjoyment of human rights in Romania command the broad support not only of the Hungarian national minority, but also of the Romanian national majority. At the same time, alarming news is being received about new retaliatory and repressive acts by the Romanian authorities.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary has, in an official note, called on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to respect human rights and to fulfil its obligations undertaken in relevant international instruments. The President ad interim of the Republic of Hungary addressed a letter in defence of László Tökés to Nicolea Ceausescu, the Head of State of Romania, which the Ambassador of Romania at Budapest refused to accept. Despite these steps and in defiance of growing international protests, the Government of Romania has ignored the official expressions of appeal and protest and has refused compliance with its commitment to provide information under the Concluding Document of the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary notes that the Romanian Government has failed to stop its infringements on the rights of László Tökés and his congregation, has arbitrarily interfered with the internal autonomy of the Reformer Church, has refused to co-operate in any way in the case of this pastor, who is of Hungarian ethnic origin, and has further aggravated the situation by its latest measures.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary expresses its deepest concern at the human rights situation in Romania and calls on the Romanian Government to honour its international obligations, to respect the basic principles embodied in its own constitution and to eliminate discrimination against its minority ethnic populations. It pledges support to and solidarity with László Tökés and strongly protests against the unlawful, arbitrary acts of the authorities of the Socialist Republic of Romania against him. It calls upon the Romanian authorities to end without delay the pastor's persecution, the harassment and intimidation of his family and congregation, as well as any other retaliatory measures, and to allow László Tökés to return to his office and to ensure that he can pursue pastoral activities.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary requests the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take concrete steps in accordance with the generally accepted principles and norms of international relations, to protect the rights of László Tökés and his congregation and to have the Socialist Republic of Romania comply with its international obligations.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Hungary invites the Hungarian Government to transmit this declaration to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the appropriate international forums and organizations.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1990

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 18 December 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to circulate the letter dated 11 December 1989 and addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Francisco A. Rodríguez-Poveda, Provisional President of the Republic of Panama, as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States".

(Signed) Oscar CEVILLE
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the Provisional President of Panama addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of a situation which, owing to its gravity, is bound to project a dark shadow over the international legal order from the first day of the next decade, which, significantly, has been declared United Nations Decade of International Law by a resolution of the General Assembly.

As was stated in previous communications sent to you by the Foreign Ministry of Panama, the Government of the United States, in carrying out its aggression against the Republic of Panama has committed numerous violations of the Panama Canal treaties, of other bilateral treaties and agreements in force and of many provisions of the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Charter of the United Nations. You are also aware of the unsustainable interpretations of the commitments the United States Government has entered into, behind which it has tried to shield itself.

However, the situation which has now occurred is such a flagrant violation of so substantive an obligation that, if it is allowed to persist without a reaction of indignation and condemnation on the part of the international community, we would be faced with a de facto replacement of the international legal order by a licence to do whatever can be done through the imposition of force.

Under the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, the United States must appoint to the post of Administrator of the Canal a Panamanian national proposed by the Republic of Panama, who must take up that post on 1 January 1990. This obligation is stated unequivocally in both the Spanish and the English text of the Treaty. Moreover, none of the reservations or amendments made nor any of the understandings which the United States and the Republic of Panama put in writing at the time of ratification makes the slightest direct or indirect reference to that obligation, so that no reason or interpretation can be invoked to justify its non-fulfilment.

However, despite the obvious, undeniable dilemma in which the United States Government finds itself in having to choose between committing a flagrant violation of a substantive provision of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties or appointing as Administrator before 1 January 1990 the Panamanian national proposed by the Republic of Panama, and despite the Panamanian Government's repeated public denunciations of this situation, senior United States Government officials have stated not only that their Government will not appoint the Panamanian national proposed by the Republic of Panama but also that they will unilaterally appoint someone else to fill the post of Administrator.

In order that there may be no room for doubt as to the violation of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, I would inform you of the following:

1. Current Panamanian legislation establishes the procedure to follow in choosing the Panamanian national whom the Republic of Panama proposes as Administrator.

2. Under that legislation, Panamanian national Tomás Gabriel Altamirano Duque was chosen for the post in an election held in the Legislative Assembly.

3. By note of 5 July 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Head of Mission of the United States Embassy in Panama, the Republic of Panama notified the United States of the name of the Panamanian national whom it was proposing as Administrator.

4. The note conveying the above-mentioned information was also deposited with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and with the United Nations Secretariat.

5. The United States Government has announced that it will appoint Mr. Fernando Manfredo as acting Administrator beginning on 1 January 1990. Mr. Manfredo is currently Deputy Administrator of the Canal and will vacate that post on 31 December 1989.

6. Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo was not proposed by the Republic of Panama for the post of Administrator and the Panamanian Government has said that its acceptance of such an appointment would make it an accessory to a strategem designed to give an appearance of legality to a flagrant violation of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty.

7. The appointment of the Panamanian national proposed as Administrator by the Republic of Panama, which was supposed to take place midway through the period of application of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, is in keeping not only with the letter of the agreements reached but also with the fundamental principle of the gradual transfer of responsibilities with regard to the Canal from one nation to the other.

8. Article III, paragraph 3 (c), of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty reads as follows: "The United States of America shall employ a national of the United States of America as Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, and a Panamanian national as Deputy Administrator, through December 31, 1989. Beginning January 1, 1990, a Panamanian national shall be employed as the Administrator and a national of the United States of America shall occupy the position of Deputy Administrator. Such Panamanian nationals shall be proposed to the United States of America by the Republic of Panama for appointment to such positions by the United States of America."

9. The Panamanian national proposed by the Republic of Panama, Mr. Altamirano Duque, is a prominent figure on the national political scene. He has been Minister of State and is legislator-elect to the Legislative Assembly. He is co-owner and director of La Estrella de Panamá, one of the oldest newspapers in the continent, and a member of the Inter-American Press Association. Neither his political affiliations nor his ideological stance should cause any worry whatsoever as regards United States interests in respect of the Panama Canal Treaties or as regards the Canal itself.

These facts, Sir, reflect a situation which no subterfuge of language or legal sophistry can obscure, but they also reflect a tangible threat to all countries which do not have the military might to secure respect for the rights granted to them under an international treaty if one of the world's great Powers chooses to place its arrogant whims above the just obligations incumbent upon it as a nation which subscribes to an international legal order.

Consequently, and confident that you will immediately grasp the seriousness of the matter which I am bringing to your attention, I request that you kindly circulate this communication to all States Members of the Organization.

I would add that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in the final declaration it adopted at Belgrade in September of this year, placed on record that the participants in the summit Conference "demanded the full observance of the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977, rejected any action which might constitute a violation or disregard of the validity of the Treaties, and called upon the United States to refrain from the adoption of any measure or action that could prevent the full implementation of such Treaties".

As I have shared with you some general thoughts on the difficult moments which the Republic of Panama is experiencing as a result of the actions of the United States Government, I should also like to share with you the justified sorrow and well-grounded fears that I feel when I think that the first day of the next decade may arrive only to be marked by a cruel joke on international law. I wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm the complete willingness of the provisional Government to collaborate and co-operate in any steps which you may deem appropriate for the Secretariat to take and I extend to you my best wishes for continued success in the new year.

(Signed) Francisco A. RODRIGUEZ-POVEDA
Provisional President of the
Republic of Panama

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UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/63
21 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

Letter dated 21 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith two declarations made by the Federal Assembly (Parliament) and by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 19 December 1989 concerning the present developments in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Federal Assembly:

"The House of People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic were deeply embittered to receive the news about the brutal assaults that were and are being launched in these days against the citizens of Romania, who are exercising their inalienable right to assembly. The Houses bear in mind particularly the immeasurable consequences of the loss of human lives that has occurred as a result of those assaults".

Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"The Ministry expresses deep concern over the present developments in the Romanian town of Timisoara. It protests emphatically against the use of armed forces and security units against the demonstrators. It regards the means applied to suppress the demonstration as inappropriate. The Ministry requests that the provisions of the Final Document of the Vienna follow-up meeting relating to the observance of human rights be complied with on the part of the Romanian leadership".

I would be most grateful if you could have the text of the two declarations circulated as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "International Covenants on human rights" and "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments".

(Signed) Evžen ZAPOTOCKÝ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/45/64
22 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

LAW OF THE SEA

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 11 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Saint Lucia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the States members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States that are Members of the United Nations, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia, I have the honour to request that the attached document, entitled the Castries Declaration, issued on 24 November 1989 at the sixteenth meeting of the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Law of the sea" and "Development and international economic co-operation".

(Signed) Charles S. FLEMMING
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

The Castries Declaration

The Authority at Castries, St. Lucia, 20-24 November 1989,

We the Prime Ministers, Deputy Prime Minister, Chief Ministers and other ministers plenipotentiaries constituted as the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS):

Recognizing the increasing importance of marine fisheries to the peoples of the OECS region,

Deeply concerned at the damage being caused to the marine environment by drift nets and other unselective fishing gear in the oceans,

Conscious of the increasing fishing activities of foreign fishing vessels using the drift-net technique in the waters of the OECS region at a time when their use is restricted in certain other regions,

Convinced that any proliferation in the use of these indiscreet, irresponsible and disruptive fishing techniques in the waters of the OECS region can permanently change the nature and abundance of the region's living marine resources,

Considering the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, particularly articles 61, 63, 64, 73, 116, 117, 118 and 119,

Mindful that the indiscriminate use of fishing gear, whether on the high seas or in a coastal State's exclusive economic zone is inconsistent with legal provisions as enunciated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Acknowledging the rights and duties of States to ensure the proper management and conservation of the living marine resources in their exclusive economic zones and the mutual interest of all OECS States to collaborate in order to conserve and protect fisheries stocks,

Resolve to seek to establish a regional régime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift nets and other disruptive fishing methods by commercial fishing vessels, and call upon other States in the region to co-operate in this regard;

Resolve that all member States of OECS will take all possible measures in the interim to prevent the use of indiscriminate fishing methods in their exclusive economic zones;

Further resolve that member States, acting individually and collectively, will take whatever action possible within relevant regional and international organizations that would contribute towards the global restriction of harmful fishing practices.

Castries, Saint Lucia
24 November 1989

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/65
S/21052
23 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS
EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS INSTRUMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF BODIES ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUMENTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 21 December 1989 (A/45/63) concerning the respective declarations on the situation in the Socialist Republic of Romania issued by the Federal Assembly and by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 19 December 1989, I have the honour to invite your attention to the declaration made by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 21 December 1989 addressing the developments in Romania as of that date:

"In the last days widespread manifestations of resentment by population have taken place in several Romanian towns, especially Timisoara, against the repressive and anti-popular policy of the party and state leadership headed by Nicolae Ceausescu. The Government of Czechoslovakia was strongly embittered to receive the news that the justified wrath of the people was and is being bloodily suppressed by the Romanian armed and security forces regardless of human lives. The Federal Government categorically condemns the brutal actions taken against the people of Romania. These actions constitute univocally a violation of the international obligations of that country, in particular those adopted under the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and under the Concluding Document of the Vienna follow-up meeting, primarily in the field of human rights. Similarly unacceptable is the decision on the closing of borders.

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic consequently addresses itself to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania with an urgent request that it respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and take measures to the effect that no similar forcible action may ever be repeated again. The Government reserves for itself the right to possibly cut off the diplomatic, economic, cultural and sports contacts. It has decided to recall to Prague the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Bucharest for consultations and to suspend all bilateral negotiations. It has called upon the Romanian Ambassador in Prague to set out for Bucharest to obtain the necessary information.

"The Government expresses its full solidarity with the Romanian people at these times of hardship and assures them with its unreserved moral and political support".

I would be most grateful if you could have the text of the declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "International covenants on human rights" and "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Evzen ZAPOTOCKY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/66
23 December 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am transmitting to you herewith the text of a statement by the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR concerning the situation in Romania.

I should like to request you to have the text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES OF
THE USSR CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ROMANIA

The Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR expresses its grave concern over the reports being received regarding the tragic events in Romania, which have caused the loss of human lives. This situation has aroused a feeling of deep sorrow. We express the hope that in Romania the means will be found at the earliest possible opportunity for a peaceful solution of the problems that have arisen in a spirit of tolerance, humanity and respect for human rights.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/67
S/21054
27 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the text of a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Ghana, on 21 December 1989, on the current situation in Panama (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. V. GBEHO
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 21 December 1989 by the Government of Ghana on the current situation in Panama

The Government of Ghana considers the United States action as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Panama and an unjustified breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

The Government of Ghana has always held the view that inter-State disputes should be settled through peaceful means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and not by resort to arms. The use of naked force by a super-Power against a small independent and sovereign State is indefensible. The Government accordingly calls upon the United States to halt its military intervention in Panama forthwith and to seek peaceful avenues to resolve its differences with Panama.

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UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/68
27 December 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 22 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose the text of the message to the people of Romania adopted by the Second Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR on 22 December 1989.

I request you to have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

ANNEX

MESSAGE FROM THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES OF THE USSR
TO THE PEOPLE OF ROMANIA

(Adopted on 22 December 1989)

At this decisive moment for the fate of Romania, the Second Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR proclaims its firm support for the just cause of the Romanian people. We assure the citizens of Romania of our traditional feelings of friendship and good-neighbourliness, and confirm our sincere desire for close co-operation in the interests of socialism and peace.

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UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/69
S/21057
27 December 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 25 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I herewith transmit to you the text of a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

I request you to circulate this statement as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", and as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. BELONOGOV

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation in Romania

The Soviet Union is following very attentively the development of the situation in the friendly country of Romania.

The Soviet Government is maintaining permanent contacts with and is consulting the Governments of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty, and it is exchanging information with them. Both we and our allies unequivocally support the revolutionary renewal, the just struggle of the Romanian people and the efforts of the Council of the National Salvation Front, which has proclaimed a programme of far-reaching democratic change. We have discussed with our allies the desirability of holding a consultative meeting at the level of ministers for foreign affairs.

It is the general conviction of the Treaty States that the Romanian people took the fate of the country into its own hands and, despite the fierce resistance of the forces of totalitarianism, will be able to win victory in the struggle for freedom and democracy. For this very reason, there is an understanding that it is desirable to avoid any type of collective action which might recall the practices of the past.

At the same time, the Soviet Government is engaging in an exchange of views with other States which are also sympathetic to the just cause of the Romanian people. The Soviet Union supports the efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to Romania.

At this juncture, solidarity with Romania is a moral duty of the world community as a whole.

The Soviet Government recognizes the Council of the National Salvation Front of Romania, and, through the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest, is maintaining permanent contacts with it, inter alia on the question of providing the most needed assistance. We are determining the nature and volume of such assistance within this framework. At the present time, the Soviet organs of State and public organizations are taking steps to arrange the delivery of such assistance. In particular, consignments of medicines, food and other necessary material aid have been sent or are ready for dispatch.

We have confirmed to the Council of the Front that all obligations with respect to Soviet deliveries will be strictly fulfilled, and additional requests from Romania will be given priority consideration.

As was stated by the supreme organ of the Soviet Union, the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR, and by the Head of State, M. S. Gorbachev, we are full of admiration for the heroic Romanian people, we are deeply convinced of its ability to overcome the resistance, and we firmly believe in the irreversibility of the process of democratic renewal now under way.

In our approach to the events that are taking place, we will take our lead from the will of the Romanian people and the choice it has made.

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UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/70
27 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, the text of a statement issued on 23 December 1989 of H.E. Mr. Petar Mladenov, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concerning the situation in Romania.

I would very much appreciate it if you would have the text of the statement circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

(Signed) Alexander STRESOV
First Deputy Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement of the Head of State of Bulgaria issued on 23 December 1989 by the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA)

We were truly relieved and delighted to hear of the downfall of the Ceausescu régime.

The news reached us after days of deep concern, condemnation and disgust with the brutal and bloody suppression of the Romanian people's uprising for freedom and democracy, which cost the life of thousands of people.

I am sure that all Bulgarians share these feelings and thoughts.

We pay our tribute to those who died to bring this happy day to Romania and to the whole of Europe.

We congratulate our Romanian brothers who brought down the tyranny and are now starting the democratic renewal of society.

We also declare our heartfelt sympathy, solidarity and support for free Romania and for the leadership of the National Salvation Front.

I am convinced that all public organizations and forces will translate their solidarity and support in material terms. The Council of Ministers is already discussing measures for providing humanitarian assistance to Romania by sending physicians, medications, etc.

Bulgaria is proposing to the neighbouring States, to the European and other countries to unite their efforts on a bilateral and multilateral basis in providing humanitarian aid to the people of Romania.

In this connection we have already contacted certain countries of the European Economic Community and some neighbouring States.

I trust that today's change opens the way for the building of broad and fruitful relations of co-operation and sincere friendship between our two neighbouring States.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/71
S/21058
27 December 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning the repeated Israeli attacks against the territory and people of Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. On Tuesday, 26 December, at 2 a.m., Israeli troops supported by aircraft attacked the regions of Marj Az-Zouhour, Kfar Mechki and Rachaya, in western Bekaa. This attack was preceded by a severe artillery bombardment and then by the landing of an airborne force estimated at approximately 100 men in the Nabi Safa field. The outcome of this attack was two dead and four injured among the civilian population, and housing and property were damaged.

2. The same day, at 4.30 p.m., six aircraft of the Israeli air force attacked Rmaileh locality, south of Saida, with bombs and 675-kg missiles, causing the destruction of a four-storey building and the death of eight persons, most of them workers in the health and social services, as well as 15 more or less severely injured.

The Lebanese Government vigorously condemns these new Israeli attacks against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and draws the attention of the international community to Israel's crimes against the Lebanese population, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, as well as defiance of the most elementary principles of human rights. The Lebanese Government reserves the right to request the Security Council to consider the dangerous situation created by the repeated Israeli attacks against Lebanon and its population at the present delicate stage in their history.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawky CHOUERI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/72
S/21061
29 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 27 December 1989 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, I bring the following to your immediate attention:

On 20 December 1989, Khalid Kamel Al Sheik Ali, 27 years old, was killed at the hands of his Israeli interrogator at Abu Kbeir prison. Khalid died as a result of repeated blows that took place during his interrogation and that resulted in internal haemorrhaging.

An autopsy was performed by Dr. Michael Baden, Forensic Sciences Director for the New York State Police, the results of which were the following:

- It confirmed that Mr. Ali's death was not natural.
- Signs of beatings were visible on Mr. Ali's body, mainly his back, legs and testicles.
- The cause of death was not a heart attack.
- The cause of death was severe internal bleeding in the abdomen as a result of the repeated blows Mr. Ali received.

It is worth mentioning that Dr. Baden was accompanied during his performance of the autopsy by a Canadian lawyer from the Al Haq Institute and an Israeli lawyer, Mr. Bailek, from the Israeli League for Human and Civil Rights and Mr. Abu Shaban, a Palestinian lawyer representing the Union of Palestinian Lawyers in Gaza.

Israel continues its flagrant violations of human rights against the Palestinian people. We call upon the international community and, in particular, the General Assembly and the Security Council to take immediate action not only to condemn this brutality carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, but also to undertake effective measures to put an end to this inhumane Israeli oppression.

We would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine" and "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zuhdi L. TERZI
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/73
S/21065
2 January 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué and the Muscat Declaration adopted by the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, from 18 to 21 December 1989 (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States", "Question of Palestine", "The situation in the Middle East", "Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", "Development and international economic co-operation" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Bin Mohammed AL-KHUSSAIBY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Final Communiqué of the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council, held in the Sultanate of Oman, 19 to 22 Jumada Al Awal 1410 (18 to 21 December 1989)

In response to an invitation from His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said, the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) was held in Muscat during the period from 19 to 22 Jumada Al Awal 1410 Hijri (18 to 21 December 1989) with the participation of:

His Highness Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Highness Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of Bahrain;

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia;

His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said, Sultan of Oman;

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, Emir of Qatar;

His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait.

The Supreme Council has discussed all aspects relating to the progress of the GCC's course of action, as well as ways of enhancing it according to the Council's statutes. The Supreme Council also discussed the security situation in the region in the light of the latest developments concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987), the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the dimensions of the Palestinian uprising, the situation in Lebanon and the efforts exerted by the Arab League's Tripartite Committee as well as the Taif Agreement, the recent international developments and changes in Europe and the international situation following the Malta summit.

The GCC activities

By following up the progress of the GCC activities and considering the requirements of collective action in line with the principles and goals, stipulated in the Council's statutes, and in affirmation of the contents of the Riyadh Declaration of 1987 and the Manama Declaration of 1988, particularly those on intensifying joint ventures, and after reviewing the recommendations of the Ministerial Council on the stages set for the implementation of the economic agreement, and in affirmation of the Council's determination to continue to take appropriate steps to implement the rest of the provisions of that agreement in order to create a unified Gulf market, the Council decided the following:

- It approves the Rules on exclusion from the exemption on customs duties in accordance with article 24 of the economic agreement.

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- It approves the Ministerial Council's recommendation of the unified customs Tariff.

The Council reaffirms its determination to implement the rest of the provisions of the economic agreement in order to create a unified Gulf market.

Security co-operation

Believing in the importance of military and security co-operation among the GCC member States in order to maintain their security and stability, and out of the desire to take further steps towards greater co-ordination and integration in that field, the Supreme Council has endorsed the recommendations forwarded by the Ministers of Defence concerning the building of indigenous military power in accordance with the collective perception based on the defence policies document.

Peace negotiations between Iraq and Iran

The Council discussed the progress of negotiations between the two countries in the light of Security Council resolution 598 (1987). The Council expressed appreciation for the efforts being exerted by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and his representative Jan Eliasson to eliminate obstacles hindering negotiations.

The Council reaffirmed its support for those efforts which aim at achieving a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement to the conflict and to enhance security and peace in the region. The Council expressed the belief that these efforts will be crowned with success in view of the positive indications that clearly show the desire of the two sides to achieve peace and to begin a new stage of normal relations characterized by mutual respect.

The Supreme Council called upon the Security Council, particularly the Council's permanent members, to support the continuing efforts and sustain them with all available means, including the direct negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The Council also called for the freeing of prisoners of war and their return to their countries without delay, to put an end to the prisoners' sufferings and those of their families in accordance with the interests of the two sides, as a contribution towards the implementation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

The Council appealed to the world community to make increased efforts to achieve a just peace that takes into account the legitimate interests of all parties.

The current Arab situation

The Supreme Council reviewed the current situation in the Arab World in view of the resolutions adopted by the recent Casablanca emergency Arab Summit on the Palestinian uprising, and ways of supporting it and the Palestinian people's struggle, as well as their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state on their territory. The Council commended the heroic uprising

and expressed appreciation of the sacrifices of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The Council affirmed GCC member States' support for the heroic uprising to achieve its goals. The Council appealed to the world community to give support to the uprising and to expose the oppressive and terrorist Israeli practices against Palestinians in the occupied territories, and to put an end to the Israelis' oppressive measures, including the deportation of Palestinians and the demolishing of houses, which run counter to the principles of human rights and international norms and conventions.

The Supreme Council renews its support for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in order to achieve a lasting and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine.

The situation in Lebanon

The Supreme Council was briefed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on the Taif Agreement and on the efforts made by the Higher Tripartite Committee and on the contacts being made by the Committee. The Council expressed its appreciation of the major role the Committee played, especially the pioneering role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, to achieve the Taif Agreement and reaffirmed its support for the efforts exerted by the Higher Tripartite Committee and voiced appreciation for the efforts of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid. The Supreme Council also affirmed its readiness to contribute towards the enhancement of the contacts and efforts made by the Committee. The Council reaffirmed its support for His Excellency Elias Hrawi, the President of Lebanon and the Government of National Conciliation, as well as for the principles stipulated in the Taif Agreement, in order to achieve Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity.

The Supreme Council urges the world community to support the efforts of the Higher Tripartite Arab Committee to support the Lebanese legitimacy firmly and clearly, and to respect in their dealings with the Lebanese State the developments arising from the recognition of legitimacy there.

The Supreme Council urges all factions in Lebanon to practise self-restraint and to address matters at this critical stage with wisdom in line with the Taif Agreement and within the framework of legitimacy as a fundamental basis for solving the existing problems and eliminating the current obstacles, so as to ensure Lebanon's and the Lebanese people's unity and to foster the country's freedom, sovereignty and independence.

International changes

The Council follows with profound interest the developments and events taking place in the world and calls for steps to be taken to eliminate tension and the causes of division in the world. The Council expresses hope that such developments will lead to international understanding and to just solutions to regional conflicts, especially Middle East issues.

The Council expresses the hope that the world will witness closer economic co-operation based on mutual interests and improved economic development programmes in the developing countries.

Negotiations with the European Community

The Supreme Council expressed satisfaction at the completion of the process of ratification of the co-operation agreement between the GCC member States and the European Community, which will enter into force on 1 January 1990.

The Council recalled its resolution adopted during the Bahrain Summit which authorized the Ministerial Council to begin official trade talks with the European Community, and expressed hope that the two sides would reach a balanced trade agreement that will contribute to the improvement and freeing of trade exchanges between the two communities and will respond to the development requirements of the GCC member States.

The Supreme Council, while welcoming the holding of the first meeting of the Joint Ministerial Council in Muscat in March 1990, expresses the hope that relations between the two communities will experience a positive development commensurate with the important relations and the nature of the mutual interests of the two sides.

The Supreme Council expresses its appreciation for the initiative made by His Excellency President Francois Mitterand for the resumption of an Arab-European dialogue, and hopes that the meetings of Arab and European Foreign Ministers will achieve positive results in the interests of both parties.

The leaders of the GCC States expressed their profound appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded to them, and for the outstanding arrangements made to ensure the summit's success.

The leaders also paid tribute to His Majesty's initiative in honouring Gulf citizens who have made major contributions to the well-being of their societies and countries, and affirmed the significance of that initiative in deepening coherence and unity among the GCC peoples.

The Council looks forward to its eleventh session in Qatar in December 1990, in response to the invitation from His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar.

ANNEX II

Muscat Declaration adopted by the tenth summit of the Supreme Council of the Gulf Co-operation Council

The political, social and economic changes that have taken place on the international scene since the GCC ninth summit in Bahrain have led the countries of the world to develop their policies governing dealings with each other, and to adopt a new approach, characterized by a broader understanding and wider exchanges that at the same time enable each individual country to preserve its national identity.

The new climate in today's world makes it necessary for all countries to consolidate their relations on a basis of co-operation and to reject those confrontations and conflicts which inflicted only ruin and devastation on humanity.

The GCC member States have made a number of constructive contributions on both Arab and Islamic levels as well as on the international scene at large.

The Council's six members have set a fine example of collective fraternal action that respects the national sovereignty of each of the members.

Their Majesties and Highnesses, the leaders of the GCC were determined that their tenth summit would contribute towards the enhancement of the spirit of peace and understanding that prevails in the world at this time. Thus to reflect the ties of fraternity, faith and unanimity of destiny that exists among the GCC member States as well as deepening the concept of the genuine co-operation that is gaining momentum at all levels, and in order to further the joint interests of the peoples of the GCC States in establishing a deep relationship between their countries.

Their Majesties and Highnesses, the leaders of the GCC announce:

First: The affirmation of the principle of good-neighbourliness as a fundamental and legal norm to which the GCC members will be committed in their dealings at an international level in accordance with the principles of the tolerant Islamic faith, and international laws and customs.

Second: The affirmation of mutual respect for national sovereignty as a fundamental basis that should be enhanced.

Third: The endorsement of dialogue and negotiations as an effective means of solving disputes between countries according to the principles of peaceful co-existence advocated by the United Nations and ratified by international laws.

Fourth: The enhancement of joint Arab action within the framework of the Arab League, under the roof of which all Arabs meet to achieve stability and development for their nation, as well as offering the hand of friendship and co-operation to all peace-loving nations in the world.

/...

Fifth: The consideration of the principle of peaceful co-existence between countries as the cornerstone for the achievement of world peace and security in the world at present, to promote the principle of peaceful coexistence in order to create the opportunity for the peoples of the world to direct their full potential to the solution of their problems especially those of poverty, illiteracy, disease and the pollution of the environment.

Sixth: The furtherance of efforts to enhance peace between Iraq and Iran and to give continuing support to the sustained efforts which are being made to resolve the Lebanese crisis on a basis of legitimacy and national unity as well as affirming the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Seventh: The acclamation of the policy of détente between the two super-Powers and call for further steps to be taken to enhance that policy to realize more achievements on the international scene. They also acclaimed the growing détente between European countries in a way to eliminate causes of confrontation and disputes in the European continent and thus contribute towards the enhancement of world security and peace.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 30 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the English and French versions of the text of the conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the 12 States members of the European Community at the meeting of the European Council held at Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Report of the Security Council", "Report of the Economic and Social Council", "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa", "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives", "Question of Namibia", "The situation in the Middle East", "Question of Palestine", "Question of Cyprus", "General and complete disarmament", "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", and "Development and international economic co-operation", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC

ANNEX

Conclusions adopted by the Heads of State or Government of the Twelve States members of the European Community at the European Council, held on 8 and 9 December 1989 at Strasbourg, France

I. EUROPEAN POLITICAL CO-OPERATION

1. The European Council discussed the following subjects of political co-operation:

(a) Central and Eastern Europe;

(b) Middle East;

(c) Lebanon;

(d) Euro-Arab Conference;

(e) Southern Africa;

(f) Ethiopia;

(g) Chile;

(h) Central America.

It approved the statements set forth below.

2. Cyprus

The European Council expressed its deep concern that the tragic division of Cyprus, a country belonging to the European family, remains unchanged despite the renewed efforts over 15 months by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It also reiterated its appeal to all parties to co-operate with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and his representative on the spot so as to overcome the obstacles to the pursuit of dialogue. It asked them not to miss this opportunity for a just and lasting settlement that will safeguard the unity, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

3. Human rights

The European Council took note of the report of the Political Committee summing up the activity of the Twelve in the field of human rights in the course of 1989. In this connection, it approved the text of a press release.

## II. STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Each day change is asserting itself more strongly in Central and Eastern Europe. Everywhere a powerful aspiration towards freedom, democracy, respect of human rights, prosperity, social justice and peace is being expressed. The people are clearly showing their will to take their own destiny in hand and to choose the path of their development. Such a profound and rapid development would not have been possible without the policy of openness and reform led by Mr. Gorbachev.

Expressing the feelings of the people of the whole Community, we are deeply gladdened by the changes taking place. These are historic events and no doubt the most important since the Second World War. The success of a strong and dynamic European Community, the vitality of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) process and stability in the area of security, in which the United States of America and Canada participate, have contributed greatly to them.

These changes give reason to hope that the division in Europe can be overcome in accordance with the aims of the Helsinki Final Act, which seeks, through a global and balanced approach and on the basis of a set of principles that retain their full value, to establish new relations between European countries, whether in the area of security, economic and technical co-operation, or the human dimension.

We seek the strengthening of the state of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination. This process should take place peacefully and democratically, in full respect of the relevant agreements and treaties and of all the principles defined by the Helsinki Final Act, in a context of dialogue and East-West co-operation. It also has to be placed in the perspective of European integration.

Already the hopes that we expressed a year ago in the Rhodes Declaration have begun to take shape. The progress recorded in the negotiations on conventional and chemical disarmament, the greater freedom of movement of persons and ideas, the greater assurance of respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the different agreements concluded between the Community, and certain of these countries are substantially changing the climate of relations in Europe.

The European Council is convinced, in the present circumstances, that everyone must demonstrate, more than ever, a sense of responsibility. The changes and transitions that are necessary must not take place to the detriment of the stability of Europe, but rather must contribute to strengthening it.

Far from wanting to derive unilateral advantages from the present situation, the Community and its member States mean to give their support to the countries which have embarked upon the road to democratic change. They deplore all the more that in certain countries this process is still hindered.

The Community and its member States are fully conscious of the common responsibility which devolves on them in this decisive phase in the history of Europe. They are prepared to develop with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and with Yugoslavia, in so

far as they are committed to this path, closer and more substantive relations based upon an intensification of political dialogue and increased co-operation in all areas. The Community has in particular decided to support the economic reforms undertaken in these countries by contributing - in collaboration with its Western partners - to the establishment of healthy and prosperous economies within the framework of appropriate structures.

The European Council has drawn up conclusions that illustrate this intention.

For the future and in accordance with the developments taking place, the Community is willing to implement still closer forms of co-operation with these countries.

At this time of profound and rapid change, the Community is and must remain a point of reference and influence. It remains the corner-stone of a new European architecture and, in its willingness to openness, a mooring for a future European equilibrium. This equilibrium will be still better ensured by a parallel development of the role of the Council of Europe, the European Free-Trade Association (EFTA) and the CSCE process.

Construction of the Community must therefore go forward: the building of European Union will permit the further development of a range of effective and harmonious relations with the other countries of Europe.

## III. STATEMENT ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The European Council wishes once more to stress the overriding need to find a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this regard, it recalls that the position of the Twelve is defined in the Madrid Declaration of 27 June 1989. In all of its elements, this declaration remains fully valid.

It is in this spirit and with the guarantees specified in the Madrid Declaration that the Twelve supported the proposal for elections in the Occupied Territories, considered as a step in a process towards an overall settlement. Similarly, they encourage efforts that seek to establish dialogue between the parties directly concerned. They recall the efforts that they themselves take to this end, while respecting the principles which guide their search for a settlement. An illustration is the recent mission carried out by the Ministerial Troika.

Seriously concerned by violations of human rights in the Occupied Territories and recalling the need for the occupying Power to observe strictly its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention to which it has notably not conformed in such basic areas as education and health, the European Council deplores the continuous deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Territories, which seriously affects the living conditions of the people, compromises in a lasting fashion the future of Palestinian society and prevents the economic and social development of the Territories.

The Community and its member States are determined to increase substantially their aid to the inhabitants of these Territories. Within the framework of the new 1990/1992 triennial convention, the Community will continue with and increase its aid to Palestinians through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which has amounted to more than 388 million ECUs since 1971. It wishes to see the activities of UNRWA carried out without hindrance. During the same period, the European Council establishes as an objective the doubling of the Community's direct aid which, since 1981, has amounted to 23 million ECUs. The Community thus intends to contribute to the economic and social development of the Occupied Territories and, by its efforts in the area of health and education, as well as by support for local Palestinian institutions, to help to preserve the common future of the Palestinian people.

## IV. STATEMENT ON LEBANON

Deeply concerned at the recent developments in Lebanon that have produced a further threat to the preservation of the country's unity, the European Council reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the Taif Agreements. It expresses its conviction that, in the present circumstances, there is no alternative to the process of national reconciliation and peace envisaged under those Agreements.

The European Council therefore calls on all parties concerned to lend their support to these objectives, in such a way that they are furthered through dialogue and consultation to the exclusion of any recourse to violent means, the upholding of the cease-fire being a main priority.

The European Council expresses its support for the constitutional order in Lebanon embodied by the President of the Republic and the Government appointed by him, so that in accordance with the aspirations of the whole population, the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon can be restored. This process implies the withdrawal of all foreign armed presence, so that the Lebanese people will be fully masters in their own house. The Council recalls the very positive role played by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

## V. STATEMENT ON THE EURO-ARAB CONFERENCE

The European Council expresses its desire to make closer the ties that unite the Twelve to the Arab world from one side of the Mediterranean to the other. It is in this spirit that a Conference has been organized, which will meet in Paris on 21 and 22 December, whose purpose will be to give a new impetus to the Euro-Arab dialogue in order to strengthen and develop their co-operation.

## VI. DECLARATION BY THE TWELVE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern Africa has, for a year, been the scene of developments of such importance as to demand consistently the attention of the Twelve.

The most obvious of these concerns Namibia. Almost a year ago the signature of the New York Agreements opened the way for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as the Twelve have constantly wished. Up to now, the transitional process has unfolded in a satisfactory manner and the Twelve wish, on this occasion, to express their appreciation of the vital role played by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative for Namibia. The first valid and free elections have permitted the appointment of a Constituent Assembly that truly reflects the wishes of the Namibian people. The foundations of the new State are taking shape before our eyes.

The needs for an independent Namibia will be significant. The Community and its member States are already prepared to contribute to meeting these through appropriate aid programmes. This effort will be in addition to the assistance envisaged by all of the member States on a bilateral level. Namibia will also be welcomed into the new Lomé Convention as soon as it expresses a wish to join it. The Troika has already made known this position to the representatives of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States at their recent ministerial meeting to discuss southern Africa.

A measure of progress has also been achieved in the process of national reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. A favourable international climate has been availed of with courage and determination on the part of those with authority in these two States in order to make significant advances on the road to peace. The recent mision of the Troika of political directors to Angola brought out the real will of the leaders of this country to put an end to the conflict which has for too many years encumbered the economic development and well-being of its people.

The Community and its member States are resolved to match these developments by efforts to aid the reconstruction and development of both these countries.

Finally, in South Africa, President De Klerk's accession to power has been followed by several acts of clemency and a degree of freedom of expression which the Twelve have welcomed. These measures, however, are still insufficient with respect to the immense task posed by the dismantlement of apartheid. The objective of the Twelve remains the achievement through peaceful means of a democratic and multi-racial system in South Africa. In this regard, they support any process which can lead rapidly to the cessation of violence on all sides and to a dialogue between the parties. Only broad-based negotiations bringing together the true leaders of the different constituent parts of the South African people can result in a lasting settlement. In this respect, the Conference for a Democratic Future, held at Johannesburg from 9 to 12 December, is a step in the right direction.

In this context, the Community and its member States have recalled their support for the programme of positive measures intended to help the victims of apartheid. With a view to preparing for the developments which are inescapable in South Africa, this programme will be strengthened over the next two years by granting new scholarships for study in Europe and in multi-racial South African universities. The purpose of this action is to facilitate exchanges between the different communities, while allowing their least privileged members to attain a better level of education and thus to contribute to the training of the skilled

personnel of which a multi-racial South Africa will have crucial need in the medium term.

The Community and its member States have, moreover, decided to maintain the pressure that they exert on the South African authorities in order to promote the profound and irreversible changes which they have repeatedly stood for and to reconsider it when there is clear evidence that these changes have been obtained.

A new South Africa, free from racial discrimination, in which all South Africans can live in peace and harmony and enjoy equal rights, is not a Utopian ideal. Its achievement will also be of vital importance to the peace, stability, security and economic development of the whole region and will allow South Africa once more to find its proper place within the international community.

## VII. STATEMENT ON ETHIOPIA

The European Council welcomes the steps undertaken to advance towards negotiated solutions, and expresses its conviction that only the conclusion of a political agreement between all parties will enable the conflict to be brought to an end. They call upon the parties concerned to pursue negotiations so as to achieve as soon as possible a settlement acceptable to all, in a spirit of national reconciliation.

The European Council expresses its deep concern at the gravity of the food shortage which affects the northern regions - in Erythraea and Tigré in particular - and threatens the life of millions of persons.

It affirms the determination of the European Community and its member States to come to the assistance of the populations who are victims of famine. It urges all parties concerned, in collaboration with the agencies of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other non-governmental organizations, not to obstruct but on the contrary to facilitate the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance and emergency aid in the afflicted areas.

## VIII. STATEMENT ON THE EVE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN CHILE, 14 DECEMBER 1989

The European Council, which has constantly expressed its wish for the re-establishment of freedom in Chile, views the situation in that country with hope.

The results of the plebiscite of 5 October 1988 showed clearly the will of its people to put an end to the 16 years of the military régime and to renew its democratic traditions.

The European Council today welcomes the prospects offered by the forthcoming presidential and legislative elections at the end of a process which should finally permit a return to a State founded on law.

The Community and its member States have already provided the Chilean people with assistance in various sectors. The European Council reiterates its intention to contribute to the economic and social development of a democratic Chile. In particular within the framework of a future co-operation agreement between the Community and that country.

## IX. STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

The European Council, concerned at the renewal of tensions in Central America and particularly at the recent explosion of violence in El Salvador, considers that a peaceful solution in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples of the region can only come through dialogue, the safeguarding of human rights and respect for democracy. In this spirit, they call upon all parties in the region to strive for a resumption of the regional peace process based on the Esquipulas Agreements.

## X. PRESS STATEMENT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE TWELVE IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Co-operation in the field of human rights, which led earlier, in 1986, to a ministerial declaration and, in 1987, to the setting up of a special working group in accordance with the wishes of the European Parliament, has developed further in 1989.

This has been a year of contrasts in human rights, marked by progress, particularly in some Eastern European countries, but also by disappointed hopes and the continuation of disturbing situations. Confronted with such events, the Twelve have made their voice heard. The interventions they have made in international forums (CSCE and the United Nations, where, for the first time last February, the Twelve made a joint intervention in the debate of the Commission on Human Rights), together with the positions they have adopted in the form of declarations, give witness to their will to react to such situations regardless of the continent in which they might occur. In certain cases (Islamic Republic of Iran, Romania, China, Panama), the measures taken have been made public.

The question of human rights has become an important element in the dialogue and co-operation entered into with the developing countries. Respect of human rights is essential to lasting developments.

Actions in the field of human rights have also been carried out by way of numerous démarches made during the year to several Governments, most often through the Ambassador of the Presidency or Heads of Mission forming the "Troika". For reasons of efficacy, most of these démarches have remained confidential. The purpose of some of them has been to protect or save persons who were victims of arbitrary treatment or racial discrimination, in particular apartheid. Others have marked the concern of members of the European Community with regard to certain particularly serious attacks on human rights (summary executions, torture, arbitrary arrests ...).

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The adoption in 1988 within the CSCE framework of a special procedure that both enables attention to be drawn to situations where human rights in Europe are not being respected and contributes to their resolution through dialogue between States has also led the Twelve to act jointly. Thus the Presidency, making use of this procedure, has intervened on a number of occasions in 1989 in four countries of Eastern Europe.

Co-ordination between member countries of the Community is accompanied by and relies increasingly upon enhanced on-the-spot co-operation between their Missions in countries where fundamental freedoms are violated.

Particular attention has been paid to questions and resolutions of the European Parliament concerning human rights.

All in all, the actions undertaken by the Community and its member States in 1989 in the area of human rights have marked a new stage in their common commitment to the respect of human rights.

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SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 3 January 1990 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Governments of the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, we have the honour to inform you that as of today the assessed contributions for 1990 to the United Nations of all the Nordic countries have been forwarded from our capitals to the United Nations account.

The Nordic countries believe that the payment of their assessed contributions to the regular budget at the earliest possible date in the year is one way of expressing their strong and firm support for the world Organization.

The Nordic countries wish on this occasion to emphasize once more their whole-hearted support for the Secretary-General in his efforts to improve and strengthen the financial situation of the United Nations. They urge all other Member States to respond positively to the Secretary-General's appeal that assessed contributions be paid early and in full.

We request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Kjeld MORTENSEN
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Denmark
to the United Nations

(Signed) Klaus TÖRNUDD
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Finland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Benedikt GRØNDAL
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Iceland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Erik TELLMANN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Norway to the
United Nations

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

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